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O. D. BRIGHAM, ... EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON ..... BUSINESS MANAGER

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The Daily Commercial

LETTER FROM - EVERAL GEARY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following excellent letter from General Geary, was, much to my regret, received at too late a day to be read on the occasion of the inauguration ceremonies of the soldier's monument at Sewickley. You will oblige many of yourreaders by publishing the letter in your columns.

Very respectfully, D. N. WHITE.

NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa., July 9, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 5th inst. is received, inviting me to be present at the dedication of a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the borough of Sewickley and its vicinity, who fell during the war of the rebellion.

Many of the brave men whose memory you will thus perpetuate were members of company "G," 28 h Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which regiment I had, in several capacities, the honor to conduct throughout the entire circuit of rebellion; and it affords me the greatest satisfaction to assist in honoring the noble youths of your village and vicinity, the living as well as the dead, always patient and uncomplaining upon the march, and in the shelter le ss camp, performed in the field of battle their whole duty, and died every where with valor and patriotism could indicate as the duty of the true American soldier. It is one of the noblest, and perhaps, most exalted duties of the living to evince their gratitude to the gallant and illustrious dead. It seems to me we have always been men since the earliest period of their existence, and have ever held the duty to the present moment; and we can find among nations of every age, and in every nation and race, evidences of affectionate regard and respect, and even some instances of their worship, for the memory of their loved and distinguished dead. Temples, pyramids, tombs, mausoleums, and sculptured marble, have been used to designate their lasting places, and to indicate their virtues. And we, should your lamented dead—your patriot heroes, who have been called to the bloody conflicts of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Waunsaw, "above the clouds," at Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, the "hundred days' fight" to Atlanta, "the march to the sea," the capture of Savannah, the campaigns through the Carolinas to the termination of the war, the "unwept, unhonored and unsung" No. Thank you, sirs, and in your case it has n t been. Your citizens have nobly decided that a warrior shall not pass away without their gratitude, as the best evidence of their affectionate regard and respect for their fallen friends. In the erection of the monument of a beautiful monument to their memory. By honoring and perpetuating their memories, in reviving and re-weaving their virtuous and heroic services, you have honored yourselves and your country, and you have caused the living widow's heart to leap for joy! by this evidence of your gratitude to his departed comrades, and he feels that his child's offering also is appreciated.

This monument, while it proclaims honor to the noble dead, not only relieves and inerines their names upon its own enduring but upon the hearts and memories of our country-men. Its parfiot mother will be rewarded with her, and the fatherless orphan will look upon it with pride and affection. Children yet unborn, will gaze upon it, and by its influence it will point the road to honor and distinction, and to civil, it will preserve the memory of your living to the noble dead who gave up their lives in the fear in struggle for our nationality.

I regret to state that the engagements previously arranged, will unavoidably prevent my participating with you in the proposed dedication. I make this announcement with unfeigned disappointment, as under other circumstances, I would have felt it to be the greatest pleasure to have been with you.

Please accept my thanks for your kind receive intrance and polite invitation.

With high respect.

Your friend and obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY.

D. N. White, T. H. Nevin, J. W. D. White, Committee of Invitation.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Secretary Seward's Indorsement Thereof.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following important letter has just been made public:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.—SIR:—Excuse me for expressing surprise that you ask me whether I approve of the call of a supposed Union National Convention at Philadelphia. After more than five years of desolating civil war, I regard a restoration of the unity of the country, as its most immediate object, as the one vital necessity. That restoration will be complete when loyal men are admitted as representatives of the loyal people of the 36 States to Congress. Nothing but this can complete it; nothing more than this can be done, and nothing more is necessary.

Every day it is delayed is attended by multiplying and increasing inconveniences, embarrassments and dangers at home and abroad. Congress is now in the power exclusively. After a session of seven months, Congress omits to exercise that power. What can be done to induce Congress to act? That is the question of the day. Whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution and laws.

It is in perfect accordance with the constitution and the laws that the people of the United States shall assemble by delegates in convention, and that when so assembled they shall address Congress by respectful petition and remonstrance, and that the people in their several States, districts and territories, shall appoint, sanction and unite in such respectful representations to Congress.

No one party could do this effectually, or even secure a hearing in such a case. No local or popular organization could do it effectually. It is the imperative duty of all parties, alike of all States and of all conditions—a national imperative duty—of the whole people. The convention, indeed, may not succeed in inducing Congress to act, but if they fail, the attempt can make matters no worse. It will be a lawful and patriotic attempt, made in the right direction, an effort to be remembered with pride and satisfaction, whether it succeeds or fails.

The original Union of the States was brought about by movements of the same character. The citizen who objects to the Convention is not to propose a better plan of proceeding to effect the desired end. No other plan is offered or even the right of. Those who would oppose it would seem to me to manifest, at best, unconcern, if not opposition to all reconstruction, reorganization and reconciliation between the alienated masses of the American people.

To submit that the Convention will fail, would be to submit that the people of the United States are deficient either in wisdom or the virtue necessary to continue just and free states of the Republic. I believe no such thing. A great political writer says that the people are by a secular religion, and that the people of every country are divided into two classes, each maintaining a distinct political faith; the one class always fearing the very worst that can possibly happen, and the other no-es under every circumstance, the very best that can by any event happen. Without accepting this theory as absolutely true, I think that all men degenerally act from a motive to guard against public danger, rather else in a positive desire to do good—both elements may, therefore, be present in attempts to restore the unity of the nation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman Executive Committee

A SLANDER SUIT.—The London papers brought by the Saxonia contain the report of a curious action for slander lately tried at Westminster, the parties being a tailor and a marquis. The plaintiff, David Morgan, seems to have been in many respects a worthy man, prosperous in business and in a similar manne and station with those many of our readers are familiar in Thackeray's "Pendennis." He engaged himself as butler for the Marquis of Waterford, at 25 per annum and his wages were always paid punctually, considering the responsibility assumed. The marquis gave a ball a year ago, and the butler had the charge of the preparations of plate, besides superintending the ordering of the wine for eight hundred guests, and all the arrangements for the evening. The marquis at first expressed himself entirely satisfied with the way affairs were managed, but afterwards charged his servant with making away with some of the wine bottles, candles, etc. The two had a quarrel, in the course of which one struck other in a manner unbecoming the station of either, and the butler left without a character. The marquis afterwards wrote a letter to an inquirer describing his late servant as neither before nor since worthy of the confidence of a lender was based. Both parties testified at the trial, and the marquis stating that he usually kept about £1,000 in change, and four dollars was proved to be missing. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with twenty-five pounds damages.

REV. DR. HUNTINGTON.—The Boston *Traveller* announces the election of Rev. Dr. Huntington to succeed Dr. Burgess, deceased, as Bishop of that Diocese. Such was the report we have heard whether Dr. H. will accept the position, ont we do know that his large and growing parish would deeply regret his removal, and the field of duty which it is believed has been made so pleasant as it has been honorable to himself, and useful to others.

THE WORK GOES.—A little girl who made frequent use of the word "guess," was told by her teacher to say "presume." Presently one of Mary's little playmates coming up to her, remarked: "I think your case is very plain, and my mamma wants your mamma to lend her the parlor." "Mamma has to make it over first," "Now mamma has to make it over first." "Now mamma has to make it," was the prompt reply, "she can't by presume."

A GOLD MINE IN NEW YORK.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, of the 14th inst., says: "We had yesterday the evidence presented to us of a rich mine of gold and silver having been discovered recently in Lake county, N. Y., in the Saw-tuck Mountain. The assay, which was made at our Mint, and certified to, proves the quartz of this mine to run as those of Colorado.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Wire for the Russian-American Telegraph—Ship Harriet Mitchell Burned at Sea—Forty-Three Days at Sea in an Open Boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 14.—A Victoria dispatch dated yesterday, announces the arrival of the bark Evelyn Wood, from London, and ship Montawk, from Gravesend, with wire for the Russian-American telegraph.

Honolulu advices report that the clippership Harriet Mitchell, from New York for San Francisco, was burned at sea on May 6ef, in latitude 2, north, longitude 353, west. The Captain and twelve of the crew and two passengers landed at Honolulu in open boats on the 29th inst

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HELANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. MKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE WARS IN EUROPE.

Although our nation is not concerned by any direct interest or action, in the controversies that have opened up so formidably in Europe, yet we cannot but have, as spectators, a feeling and a judgment in relation to them. And not only to give a character of impartiality to our judgment, but also because the moral sentiment and sympathy of our nation have an influence on the actions of others, it is of some consequence that we have a correct understanding of the nature and causes of these controversies. This is perhaps specially necessary in the present case, since for many and sufficient reasons in the past history of Austrian policy, we, as a nation, have a proclivity to prejudice against that despotic Government.

When the European war is spoken of as embracing the national disturbances in the North and South of Central Europe, the expression is not strictly correct. It is not one war, but two, Austria being a party in both. The questions and causes that originated these wars are not only different, but unconnected and independent. The proprietorship of the Duchies, and that of Venetia have, so far as we can see, no other connection with each other, as questions of nationality, than lies in the fact that Austria is a contestant in both, Prussia being her antagonist in the one, and Italy in the other. Their simultaneous movement against Austria may be a result of counsel and concert, but their interests originally and essentially are altogether distinct. These causes may be both right, or both wrong, or the one may be right and the other wrong. Hence the propriety of our discriminating, so that our judgment may not be at fault, nor our sympathies unworthily bestowed.

To speak in plain terms, the dispute between Prussia and Austria, for the ownership of the Duchies, is nothing but a quarrel among thieves over their plunder. Nothing is clearer, from their past history, than that the sea-begirt territory called Schleswig-Holstein is, of right, either an independent nationality, or a dependency of the Kingdom of Denmark. The people were disposed to have independent Government, in connection with the German Confederation, and Austria and Prussia taking advantage of that feeling, wrested it away from Denmark and divided it between themselves, Prussia taking Schleswig and Austria Holstein. The contiguity of Prussia and its ambition, after a brief possession in partnership, suggested the idea of sole possession, and for this mainly is the war now waged. This movement is due to the energy and ambition of BISMARK, the active spirit of the Government of Prussia. Once, at least, the Prussian Chamber decided unfavorably to the annexation of the Duchies, and we also in was declared that Denmark was the proper nation to the sovereignty of them. But BISMARK has persevered in his purpose. He is not a friend to popular freedom, and entertains decided antipathy to the liberal policy of Denmark, especially in the matter of popular suffrage. As between Prussia and Austria, therefore, our Republican prejudices have no scope for indulgence, the former, in this question of the Duchies, being the abettor of injustice and despotism as much as the latter.

In relation to Venetia, the case is different. We have our predilections for freedom lead us to take the side of VICTOR EMMANUEL against the Hapsburg, both because the change of tenure would be a progress of liberty and because we understand the wish of the people to be in favor of a political connection with the Kingdom of Italy. We are not aware that annexation is demanded or proposed by VICTOR EMMANUEL on any formal grounds other than this, that geographically it should belong to the Italian kingdom, and that the people most interested desire the transfer.

What may be the results of these wars, it is impossible to foresee. The prospect for Austria appears dark just now. In fact, the prospect of Germany entire is sufficiently gloomy. The wars are mainly selfish quarrels of the rulers, but the suffering falls upon the people. If the issue should be merely a "new map of Europe," as the diplomatists flippantly talk, it will be a dear bought method of making geography, to the people. If it shall upset some of the despotisms and give progress to constitutional liberty, the happiness of Europe may be some off-set to the present sorrow. The late news of battles show decided victories for Prussia and fearful losses on the Austrian side, with strong symptoms of a disposition on the part of the latter power to shrink from further contests.

NOT RIGHT YET.

We have been disposed to look without prejudice on the condition of society in the Southern States, and to judge charitably of the conduct of the people there. When, since the close of the war, reports of disorder and violence in that quarter of the country have reached our ears, we have received them with large allowances, on the score of possible error and exaggeration, through the prejudice and ill-will of others. And when well authenticated, we have been inclined to regard them as presenting exceptional cases not approved by the general sentiment of the people among whom they occurred.

But we reluctantly find these hopeful views growing dim and cloudy, as the real condition and temper of the Southern people become better known. And this is not so much a consequence of occasional acts of wrong doing, as of what appears to be a prevailing and legally tolerated condition of lawlessness. Not long since Lieutenant General GRANT urged on the consideration of Congress the propriety of increasing the military force, assigning as a reason that it was necessary for the protection of the public stores of travel and transportation in the South. And just now he has found it necessary to issue an order for the arrest of persons indulging their malevolent dispositions in the annoyance and persecution of peaceable Union people living among them, and unable to obtain protection or redress from the local authorities. The indifference to and tolerance of these wrongs by the authorities acting under State laws, show that the morbid condition of society is deeply seated. And this is what renders it the more alarming, and makes the demand more imperative for the application of a better law, and a stronger and more just administration.

The order of the Lieutenant General, issued in view of a full understanding of the necessities of the case, shows that a bad state of things exists in the Southern States still. It proves it more conclusively than scores of newspaper reports. It shows, also, that there are Union men in the South, white as well as black, for the order contemplates the protection of those of both races alike. And that their number is not so contemptibly small, as the Richmond *Enquirer* intimates, is evident from the fact that their maltreatment required a general order, like that which has been issued, for their protection. We hope that while this order shall secure them against the petty annoyances and cruel prosecution of their more numerous disloyal neighbors, it may tend to increase their number by inspiring the people with confidence in the good government of the United States.

Nothing is clearer, than that by the course they are pursuing the people of the Southern part of the Union are injuring their own interests, not only sacrificing the respect and sympathy which generous minds feel for the unfortunate, and provoking the indignation and contempt that such minds feel for those who oppress the weak and defenceless, but also postponing the day of their restoration to their normal political condition in the Union. It is high time that passion should give way to the dictates of reason, common sense and conscience, and especially considering the miserable experience that the misrule of the former has imposed on our unhappy people in the South.

HAMILL.

The result of the sculling match between HAMILL and KELLEY, the English Champion Oarsman, has not a little disappointed the more sanguine backers of *our* Champion. Perhaps there was a feeling of hopefulness rather than confidence; for, we understand, no large sums were ventured. We write without a knowledge of the time made, or other particulars of the contest, except that the dispatch states that KELLEY won the victory with ease.

In going to England to contend with KELLEY for the championship, HAMILL showed his pluck, and won the respect of all who take an interest in such matters, on both sides of the water. That he deserved success, cannot be doubted. That he did not beat the English champion is no dishonor to him.

We take it for granted—in the absence of facts—the contest was a fair one, and conducted in all things according to the recognized rules. It should be remembered that our Champion, at best, must have labored under great disadvantages. The ground to him was entirely new, whereas KELLEY knew every inch of it—could tell in advance what favorable or unfavorable circumstance to expect, and prepare for it. Everything considered, it was boldness amounting almost to hardihood in HAMILL to venture on the contest,—and for aught we now know, some trifling circumstance, a stroke of generalship, not purely oarsmanship, may have decided it against him.

We are assured that HAMILL and his little American party won the esteem of Englishmen, if not the race. At that, neither he nor they could well be beaten,—no trifling circumstance, no unforeseen mishap, no plot even, could give Englishmen the advantage in such a contest.

When our Champion returns, as he will in a few days, although his many friends here would have rejoiced exceedingly to welcome him as the victor, we doubt not they will receive him as their Champion still, and stand ready to back him against any man, here or elsewhere, who will contest with him on *his* ground—the pleasant waters of the Monongahela.

PARTY AND FACTION.

Under a republican government parties are unavoidable. A knowledge of human nature would lead us to expect this, and history has uniformly confirmed the expectation. For obvious reasons, the antagonism of honest and patriotic parties, originating in different views of important principles and measures, tends to salutary results, by the mutual influence which it implies, and by the transitions of power which it secures, whenever the abuse of power renders the change of tenure necessary for the public good.

Factions are more commonly raised on personal considerations, and have narrow and often sinister aims. Our country has had little experience of factions. "Principles, not men," has always been a favorite creed and motto. The reverse, if avowed, would consign any party to infamy, and the suspicion of it would be fatal to hopes of success. The Roman history is full of instruction and warning on this point. Party spirit was innocuous when it turned on questions of public interest, but when it centered in the ambitions and enmities of CÆSAR, CASSIUS, BRUTUS and others, it became dangerous and eventually destructive to the public good. When the Consuls and Tribunes were elected for the Republic and the people, the competitions were harmless, but when the Republic was made subservient to the ambition of aspirants to high office, the liberty and interests of the people were brought into peril.

It would not be a matter of surprise, if, in the peculiar times on which we have fallen, factions should spring up in the field of politics. A disordered condition of society affords both climate and soil favorable to their growth. And it furnishes, too, in abundance, that class of cultists known in the political world as demagogues, whose business in making it appear that in which the sun does not shine. Mr. COWAN's activity on the eve of his retirement seems to be an improvement of his occasion, and a faction is already sprouting under his tillage—whether with any prospect of bearing good fruits is extremely doubtful. If there is any good seed thrown into that field, it will be choked by the rank growth of weeds that has already got the start. There is too much wisdom, loyalty and Unionism yet in the country for the success of personal and ambitious factions.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Senators MORGAN and HARRIS, of New York, succeeded in getting postponed, though not in defeating outright, the Niagara Ship Canal Scheme. The first named Senator demonstrated that it was a ship monopoly, brought with danger in the internal improvements of New York not only but to the entire West. He showed that it would so depreciate the Erie Canal that the State would be forced to sell it. There could be but one purchaser—the N. Y. Central Railroad Company, which had been for some time trying to get possession of it, in the same way the Pennsylvania Central had obtained possession of the great canal of that State. That done, it would be an easy matter to get the control of the Niagara Canal; "and when they get the entire control and make a monopoly of the carrying trade," said Senator MORGAN, "I think it will be the darkest day for the agricultural products of the West that they have ever yet seen." Probably this is a view of the subject the West has never contemplated, although the West is continually filled with the cry against mon polies warring on its vital interests.

JUDGING from all the probabilities, the war in Europe will draw speedily to a close. The decided advantages obtained by the Prussians over the Austrians, and the offer of the latter to give up Venetia to the French Emperor, to be used in settling the question, would seem to admit of no other conclusion. Italy will get Venetia, Prussia so much of Austrian territory as will satisfy her, and France will come in for a share when the new lines come to be drawn. Austria seems liable to come out of the contest a plucked goose.

THE *World* gives notice that all comers will be admitted into the Philadelphia Convention, and no questions asked, if they are opposed to the action of Congress. This quite upsets the idea of confining it to the National Unionists, as the *Times* has understood it. To all intents and purposes it will be the Chicago Convention over again, with the South, which, owing to some slight disabilities, was not directly represented, added. A sincere Union man will cut a sorry figure in such company. The exhibition will be worth going a considerable distance to witness.

FOREIGN GOODS.

In discussing the *Foreign Good Market*, the *Economist* (free trade) rejoices at the postponement of the Tariff bill by the Senate, and does not fear that it will ever again be brought up in its present shape. This unexpected action will, it thinks, affect a great many, in view of the fact that almost every one engaged in the importation business based his calculations on the passage of the tariff. Many have drawn all their goods from bond, while others have had the gold bought and ready to pay any moment. These latter may lose on the price of their goods from bond, while, on the other hand, if they bought high, while, on the other hand, they may make, if they bought when gold was low.

Pending the passage of the bill, very little has been done. But, says the *Economist*, as the result is now known, the speculative feeling that has recently manifested itself has to a great extent entirely subsided, and there is not so confident a feeling in regard to trade for the next six weeks. The general feeling is that trade will be much better during the fall, than has been anticipated; as the indications are, that the importations will be light, although for the past few weeks they have been large.

The *Economist* proceeds to show the extent to which speculation has been carried on. One house sold a bill of Delaines to the amount of 3,000 pieces to one customer in a few minutes; this is as much as is generally put in at a good auction sale. The probabilities is, that should the war continue in Europe and become very general, goods may advance, because we will be dependent on England and France, and especially England, for almost all our foreign goods, for the German labor will be high and very scarce. There is very little indication or hope of present decline on the other side of the ocean.

The great subterranean bore at Chicago, yclept a tunnel, is getting on finely. Two thousand two hundred and seventy-five feet remain to be bored.

The Wool Prospect.

The New York *Economist*, in discussing the wool market in connection with the tariff, which was generally regarded as certain to pass by sellers and buyers both, thinks that the buyers are the sufferers. A market cannot be quoted to-day, and the *Economist* does not hesitate in saying: "That if a buyer should appear and offer within five per cent. or may be ten, of yesterday's prices, he would be sure to get any clothing wool he would have the temerity to bid upon. We look for a fall; the wools that have been pent up will now be forced on the market, and there will be more sellers than buyers. We give our best opinions for what they are worth."

From their Wisconsin correspondent they learn that the excitement Ohio and Michigan prevails there. Before the sheep were all sheared, wool was sold for 55 cents, 56 cents and 58 cents, and in some cases 60 cents were paid. The State is full of buyers. The Assistant Assessor, who resides in the town of Makewogo, has to ride about his district in order to find the buyers, and peddle licenses. It is not uncommon for three buyers to be running after one farmer for that same wool, one bidding against the other, and yet all three buying for the same person. There is, however, a reaction, a lull in the storm and prices unmanageable and the buyers to some extent withdrawing. Wisconsin wool is much better than ever beore. She will soon be one of the great wool growing States of the Union. She becomes unwieldy to be controlled by a few buyers or speculators in Milwaukee; the field will soon command the attention of other parties, and then we have no doubt buyers will be better selected.

The Boston *Bulletin*, of Saturday, also discusses the same question. The stocks of new wool are larger, and accumulating faster in the Boston market, than at the corresponding period of any former season. Most of this wool is in high figure, affording little or no margin at current rates, and consequently held above the views of buyers. If the market should take a favorable turn, says the *Bulletin*, and the Fall trade in goods prove remunerative, "holders may realize a fair profit, but otherwise, should it have to be carried off to meet pecuniary engagements, they will be likely, in some cases, to incur a sacrifice. We will not undertake to predict as to the future course of trade, as there are no reliable data upon which to base an opinion. We would remark, however, as a rule of sound commercial policy, applicable at nearly all times and in all cases, that whenever there is a reasonable profit on goods at a fair profit, it is best to improve it, and thus make assurance doubly sure. Those who buy to sell again begin to see there is no money in wool at the extreme rates which some operators have been paying. They find it necessary to be cautious, notwithstanding that manufacturers themselves have set the example of paying high prices; and those who have taken large lots at above the average rates, are now trying to buy below the average, in order to counterbalance their possible losses."

The Recuperative Capabilities of Portland.

Referring to the burning of Portland and her recuperative capabilities, the Boston *Commercial* says:

"So far as the city of Portland is concerned, we imagine there is no fear of her recuperative energies. The blow to her property is, indeed, a severe one, which might permanently check the progress of a less energetic and less favored community. But with the natural advantages possessed by her in point of location, as a great trade centre, there is every inducement to rebuild the burnt district, and to enter at once on the business career which has been so suddenly interrupted.

"With one of the finest harbors upon the Atlantic seaboard, commanding the domestic and foreign trade of a wide section of country; with immense agricultural resources at her back, a large mercantile marine, and ample railroad communications with Canada, Boston, New York and the Great West, our Portland friends cannot afford to waste much time in wailing over the ruins of all danger. We observe they are already up and doing, laying out new streets and clearing away the ruins, with a cheerfulness and alacrity which betokens that we shall soon see the Forest City, phœnix-like, emerge from its ashes."

Drying Up of the Western Rivers.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* says: "Old steamboat men declare, that the signs of the last four or five seasons point to a permanent drying up of the Mississippi river, reducing it from a stream navigable for the largest boats the whole season, to one of uncertain navigation, passable at certain seasons, and the rest of the year shrunk to a mere creek, winding along among sand-bars and shoals."

The June rise, which once was as certain as the coming of the month, has totally ceased. The heaviest rains, which once would have swelled the river several feet, now affect it very little. This change is not only noticed on the Mississippi, but on other lakes and rivers, in the various parts of the country. Meteorologists say, that one reason of this is, the climate is undergoing some change, while other it is on account of the clearing up of the country, draining of the swamps, and similar physical causes.

Is it a Speculation?

The Boston *Commercial* intimates that a huge speculation lies at the bottom of the visit of the monitor Miantonomah to foreign waters. We quote: "It will be remembered that an expedition, composed of the Miantonomah, Augusta and Dunderberg, was fitted out to carry our national congratulation to the Czar of all the Russias, on his escape from assassination; but if we have been rightly informed, there is a pretty little speculation connected with it. The iron-clad will be brought into the presence of the Czar, her fine points will be placed in the most favorable light, and it is not improbable that certain parties in New York are preparing to build as many like her as may be ordered. Captain FOX, during his high official position during the war, will have due consideration also at court in obtaining a favorable result to all concerned. We think it will be found that as there are no reliable data upon which to base an opinion. We would remark, however, as a rule of sound commercial policy, applicable at nearly all times and in all cases, that whenever there is a reasonable profit on goods at a fair profit, it is best to improve it, and thus make assurance doubly sure. Those who buy to sell again begin to see there is no money in wool at the extreme rates which some operators have been paying. They find it necessary to be cautious, notwithstanding that manufacturers themselves have set the example of paying high prices; and those who have taken large lots at above the average rates, are now trying to buy below the average, in order to counterbalance their possible losses."

Disgusting Advertisements.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

It has always been, since the days of the COMMERCIAL began to run, a source of pleasure and gratification to know that a daily could succeed without the aid of the vile, the low, the vicious, debased imposters who flaunt their vileness, apparently in every line, before the eyes of the reading public. On the other hand, it has always been a source of surprise and mortification that any paper, calling for the love of reception into any man's family could have so little decency, so little self respect, so little regard for the morality of the young and the modesty of the old, that they should lend themselves and their influence to the spread of such indecency and wrong doing. Look at their columns. Here you find miserable quacks who are *learned* in the treatment of "specialties"—sold "specialties" comprising all the loathsome diseases that the brothel and the brothel only can produce. Here you find wondrous specifics and pills which are intended to hold out immunity for certain unmentionable crimes. Here you find "lectures" for the young, and for the "unmarried"—lectures on "physiology," fully illustrated—wise circulars that tell of wonderful specifics in their way, and fully insinuating enough to circumvent their victims. Now, let me ask, are these doctors, authors, and sometimes clergymen, doing the work of philanthropists, or are they doing all that low-bred villains can accomplish to ruin body, mind and soul of the young and the confiding? The answer can be received from any regular and honest physician, and who also can explain all their modes of procedure, and the effects.

What parent wants his son or daughter to read such circulars, lectures, &c.? They are easily obtained—"sent free to any address upon receipt of stamp." They open the flood-gate to ruin, and many, very many, go down with the current.

And now for a remedy. Let newspapers refuse their columns for all and every advertisement that offends the decency and self-respect of both publishers and readers. Both parties have in their own exertions for support. The institution was chartered by the last Legislature under the name of the Young Women's Home.

The common law of boarding houses in New York is "no lady boarders," which imposes great hardship on those who are without homes and influential friends. The "Home" receives all applicants of good moral character, who are willing to comply with its simple rules and establishment, and the price of board is proportioned to their ability to pay. Those who are thrown out of employment on account of ill health, or other cause beyond their control, are still permitted to enjoy its privileges, without feeling that they are intruders.

THE HARVEST IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis *Dispatch* says: The harvest in this State is ended. The weather was unusually favorable for field work, being dry and rainless, and the labor of cutting and stacking was conducted under the most favorable circumstances. The oats and oats in central and western Missouri is good, and rather more abundant than usual. The yield of wheat in all the State there was a large proportion of cheat in the wheat fields, and the yield will be curtailed to this extent. All over the State the corn is as fine as it could be, and the general rain on last Saturday and Sunday has placed it out of all danger. There will be insecurity of grain in Missouri, and in Kansas, the crop of Wheat, oats and corn will be the finest ever gathered there.

A CLIPPER SHIP RACE.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "There is a race on this side of the world—I do not say in England for a reason which will appear—on which some heavy bets are pending. They are betting high on it at Hong Kong, and high in London. It is the great ocean race from China to England—the race of clipper ships, loaded with the first cargoes of the new crop of tea. The first to start were the Fiery Cross, Serica, Ariel, Taeping, &c. Last year Fiery Cross and Taeping came side by side all the way from China to England, the Serica coming in second, when the wind failed, and the Fiery Cross got the first tug, and so secured the first prize of $5,000, subscribed by the merchants of London.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The *Herald* dispatch says:—A story gains currency in political circles here to the effect that General Grant has been approached in regard to the anticipated vacancy in the War Office, and that he has expressed his willingness with the present administration, and perfect readiness to assist in carrying that policy out. There is scarcely a doubt that should Stanton withdraw Grant will be ordered to assume the duties of the office *ad interim*, with the full powers and privileges of an authorized head. That he would be heartily pleased of the opportunity of doing so, and at the present moment has no higher ambition.

A DELIGHTFUL SPOT.—A letter from a Brazilian officer describes some of the beauties of soldiering in South America: Amphibious creatures abound. In my own tent I have already killed four snakes. Every morning I find myself accompanied by a body-guard of fifteen or twenty monstrous toads, which have quietly spent the night under the corners of the hides that serve me as a bed. These disgusting alligators promenade regularly from lake to lake every night. In a Major's tent, the other day, one was killed that measured about five feet. In a hospital an unfortunate Brazilian soldier was unexpectedly taken off his legs by one of these horrible creatures and carried into the nearest lake.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The Vergennes, *Vermonter*, says: We have heard a variety of theories propounded as to the saltness of the ocean, but it was reserved for an ambitious youngster in the Primary Department of our Graded School to give the latest and best. The other day, the class inquired of the scholars if they could give a reason for the ocean's saltness. Several gave reasons, when up rose a little fellow with sparkling eyes who said in a tone full of confidence, "Well, what is it declared that he could tell. "Well, the reason of that causes the saltness of the water of the ocean?" "The codfish!" replied the little original, which answer "brought down the house."

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *News* says: It is said that General Grant will be nominated for President by the Negro Suffrage Convention at Philadelphia in September. It is certain that General Grant would accept a nomination from the Republican party. He expresses himself strongly in favor of the Constitutional amendment. A proclamation by the President announcing the restoration of Texas to the Union, and declaring in unequivocal terms the abolition of martial law in the South, may be looked for in a day or two.

NEW ENGLAND IRUS.—The Boston *Traveller* says: We learn that the only New England man of prominence outside of the Democratic party whose name has been connected with the new movement, Ex Gov Clifford, of Massachusetts, refuses to have anything to do with the Philadelphia Convention. Among others now at the Capital arranging matters is James E English, the Democratic nominee for Governor in Connecticut at the late election.

PERSONAL.

—The eminent Dr. McCosh, just "doctored" by the Western University, was the subject o the following complimentary toast, on commencement day, at Amherst: "An English gentlemen, who is a Scotchman, and a Scotch gentleman, who comes to us from Ireland, who for high learning, love of liberty in the New World, as well as in the old, and Christian nobility in the realms of thought, combining in himself the highest qualities of the three branches of the three-fold kingdom."

—Capt. Jasper S. Keller, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Albany, N. Y., died in that city last Thursday, at the age of 85 years. What is remarkable in his life is, that he was never sick a day until within the past two weeks, and he was the first of his family to die. His wife, who is 83 years of age, and nine children are surviving him.

—Gazzaniga, Patti, Massimilliani, Antonell, Bellini and Barilli, the Italian opera singers are about to give a concert in New York for the benefit of their brothers now fighting in Venetia.

—The Democratic Congressional State ticket in New York city, for the fall election, appears to stand about as follows: Benjamin Wood in place of Morgan Jones; John Morrissy in place of Nelson Taylor; James Brooks in place of Wm. E. Dodge. Robert B. Roosevelt in place of Henry J. Raymond, and George W. McLain in place of Wm. E. Darling.

—Bayard Taylor says of the Missouri river: A single picture of the swift tide of liquid yellow mud, with its dull green wall of cottonwood trees beyond, is equivalent to a panorama of the whole stream.

—Mr. Henry Morley, Professor of English literature in the University College, London, has recently published his reminiscences of the London stage. Of the American actors, Murdock is pronounced "vigorous without excess, lively and manly, his acting abounding in shrewd and well considered by play."

Colonel L. Q. C. Lamar has been appointed to the Chair of Ethics and Metaphysics in the University of Mississippi, a position which he filled before the war.

—Louis A. Godey, Esq., of Philadelphia, is in Paris.

—An old minister enforced the necessity of difference of opinion by argument: "Now, if every body had been of my opinion, they would all have wanted my old woman." One of the deacons who sat just behind him, responded, "yes, and if everybody was of my opinion, nobody would have her."

A writer, at Saratoga, sends a letter to the *Post*, in which he says: "The turn-outs that have arrived thus far are mostly of the substantial order—quiet, elegant and deliberate action. Some of the matches are superb. In the line of 'flunkeys' alone, is there any indication of a desire to strain a point to the hazard of the generally respectable effect. The flunkey, always a respectable appendage, under the present aspect of things, bids fair to absorb in his gorgeous 'make-up' the splendor of the whole establishment."

—At a meeting of the Alumni of Rochester University, the name of Manton Marble, editor-in-chief of the New York *World*, was rejected for president.

—The New York *Express* claims General John A. Dix, as favoring the Philadelphia Convention.

—"Corry O'Lanus" says the celestial bodies are on the rampage. The great Bear having gone to the polar regions to see his aunt, Old Rosary Borealis, Taurus having the market to himself as "bullish everything," like he used to do in Wall street, and the thermometer has gone up like the gold market.

—Mayor Booth of Brooklyn, New York, has purchased a large iron key, weighing about three pounds, which fits the lock upon the main door of the Petersburg prison in which Union soldiers were confined during the later months of the waning rebellion. It is ten inches in length, rough made and not entirely free from rust.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The refusal of the Baron James de Rothschild to cash a small check from the Prince de Metternich, because the latter happened to have no funds on deposit—a very common circumstance with foreign Princes now-a-days—has created a break in the once very social relations between the Baron's family and the Princely household.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* says: "We understand that under the new management of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, there is a probability that the machine shops at this point will be closed, and the work heretofore done there transferred to the shops of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad at Cincinnati. If the change is made, our city will suffer to the amount of from $75,000 to $100,000 per year, as that amount is about what has been paid to the employees at the shops."

The *Journal des Savants*, published in Paris, is two hundred and one years old. It is still an able and prosperous organ of science.

A scientific engineer named Rupp is making a cannon of cast steel, fifty tons weight, for the Paris Exposition.

Among other curious incidents of the Portland fire, it is said that a man who had been locked up in jail, slept in the same cell in his cell, although the building was burned over his head. He was discharged the next morning, having been "tried as by fire."

Mr. Sale, the blind inventor of the method of making powder incombustible, has now invented a gun said to be more simple and rapid than any previous breech-loader. Instead of revolvers he uses sides, each to hold a certain number of cartridges—say ten each; ten sides will hold a hundred. A man may be fired in a minute. With a boy to fill the sides, a man could fire 6,000 shots an hour, and by taking good aim put that number of the enemy *hors de combat*.

Disgusting Advertisements.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I desire to correct two errors into which you have been led, in one of your late issues. First, that Dr. Fuller, of this county, would not be a candidate for the Congressional nomination of the 21st District, but was in favor of a new man; and, second, that the conferees would meet on the 19th inst., at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh. Dr. Fuller *is* and *will be* a candidate, and the letter published in your columns was without his knowledge and consent. The conferee will meet at the Monongahela House, on Tuesday, the 24th instant. Please insert this in your next issue, that all concerned may know the facts.

G. W. V. MINOR, Conferee.

The Republicans of Jefferson county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Hon. C. Fogle; Prothonotary, Paul Darling; Sheriff, Levi S. W. Temple; Commissioner, A. J. Monks; Auditor, J. B. Morris. Messrs. Temple and Monks are old soldiers.

The Monongahela *Republican* of this week has a very flattering notice of Major General Negley, in connection with the Congressional nomination in the 22d district.

The New York *Herald*, in an article giving the *personnelle* of the United States Senate, compares Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, with the late President Lincoln, saying that "Mr. Cowan exhibits the same broad humor and honest frankness that were so remarkably developed in Mr. Lincoln's character." The *Herald* adds: "The mention of his name in connection with the overwhelming popular Opposition that is clear has been without his sanction or authority. The proposition is to withdraw the nomination of the most popular Opposition man immediately after the Philadelphia convention, and substitute that of Mr. Cowan. While efforts are making to draw from Mr. Cowan an assent to such a proceeding, or to get from him an expression of his wishes in the matter, he carefully refrains from saying anything that would implicate him in the movement to unseat an elected man, or even saying that he would accept the nomination were Clymer out of the way. As a well known Republican advocate of the policy of the administration, his nomination would make the contest in Philadelphia a well defined one as between the relative popularity of the radical schemes of Congress as represented by General Geary, or the conservative policy of the President which Mr. Cowan would represent."

The Greenville *Argus* says: The Republican Conferees of the several counties comprising this Congressional district, will meet at Franklin, Venango county, on Thursday, the 19th inst., to put in nomination a Congressional candidate. The district is so large, and matters are so complicated, that it is impossible, as we write, to tell what the result will be. It is only generally conceded, however, that Hon. McKnight, of this county, stands a good chance of securing the district nomination.

The Lemoraney of Mercer county have nominated the following ticket: Congress, Hon. Foster; President Judge, Judge J. Trunkey; Senate, J. M. Irvine; Assembly, James Sheakley, Seth Hoagland; Associate Judge, M. C. Frost; Prothonotary, Thomas Lamberton; Sheriff, George Sippe; Register and Recorder, A. Miller; District Attorney, B. McGaffin, Jr.; Commissioner, Wm. Alcorn; Poor Director, Adam Boston; Auditor, Sutgit; Coroner, Dr. Vanebusto.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS IN WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the *Herald* gives the following chapter of Pennsylvania Democratic politics in Washington: "In the meantime the Cipher men were here also, negotiating with Cowan and his friends, endeavoring to get some arrangement that should promise some show of success in the campaign. The intimation had gone out that the Conservative or Democratic Convention of that State was to be reconvened, Heister Clymer to be invited to withdraw his name as the candidate for Governor, Cowan to be substituted, with a promise of a Democratic Senator to be chosen should the Conservative interest get control of the State. This created a jealousy and suspicion among the allies which it was necessary to remove before the assembling of the party or that party to the approaching contest. And here, while at first there promised to be a rupture and open war between the factions, they apparently averted by the Cowan men proposing to leave the whole matter open until after the meeting of the 14th of August conventions at Philadelphia. This being the best arrangement the Clymer men could effect, they went off in a fessing satisfaction, though secretly threatening dire vengeance. But it seems that later efforts were made with Cowan, growing out of the attempt, since successful, to fuse the national Johnson interest with the conservative democratic interest of the country, under the lead of which Cowan gives in his adherence fully for the Philadelphia Convention, and that no one ever influence he can control into the common support of the only ticket in the field opposed to Radicalism.

Senator Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, signed the address of the Democratic members indorsing the National Convention, but his name was accidentally omitted in the publication thereof.

Thursday, July 26, a large number of citizens of Gettysburg, with an excellent band, paraded Governor Curtin with a serenade. After two airs had been performed by the band, loud calls were made for the Governor, who came forward and spoke as follows:

He congratulated the people of the county that he had been here since the battle, and stated that he was in Gettysburg now with the legislative committee, under whose supervision the painting of the battle was to be executed, and with the accomplished artist by whom it was to be executed. He then continued:

I have, fellow citizens, been frequently upon sorrowful and joyful occasions, and I have the pleasure of remembering that I have always been received pleasantly. I have been in military official career, and whatever good or evil I may have done during the six years I have been into history; but upon retiring to the side immutable, where I was born and hope to die and be buried, I will take with me the full remembrance that I have left some legacies to the State, and will not be ashamed to say that I tried to do my duty.

Of all the legacies I shall leave with be the care of the noble orphans of the brave men who died that we might enjoy liberty.—[Cheers.] Where are to be found monuments so fit as the orphans of the State—jewels to be set in her crown, and evidences of the unadulterated justice, the gratitude and the love of the people. I watchful that those who follow me shall be careful of them, until the last orphan shall have arrived at manhood. Then, my duty done, I will not prefer this legacy, and when I go back to the walks of life, I will feel satisfied that I know that the State is looking after them. Whether I have performed my duty or not, I will go to the grave with feelings of gratitude to the State and of gratitude to the people by whom I have been entrusted.

Pennsylvania has been faithful to the Government whenever she has been called upon, and I have no fear that she will not be faithful to that Government for our children. I will give you a toast for the next season way I cannot have the idea of giving to the Commonwealth the charge of these orphans entirely. On Thanksgiving day you will have your turkey, go to church, three ragged children accost me asking for alms. They said their father had enlisted in the First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and had been killed at Gaines's Mills, and that their mother had died, and she put in endeavoring to support them. I thought of the orphans on Thanksgiving day, and while sailing for a thanksgiving dinner, when the children of our slain heroes were asking for bread, and I would say, "Gentlemen, I propose a toast, the orphans of Pennsylvania," and, upon investigation, ascertained to my satisfaction that the state could easily provide for all of them, and when I should have called the attention of the Legislature to the matter, and received a favorable response from that body—a response which has been repeated three years. I will now, my friends, bid you good bye.

The following are the nominations that have been made in Belmont county, by the Union party: For Probate Judge, Col. C. W. Carroll; Auditor, Captain Alexis Cooper; Sheriff, Capt. Samuel Piper; all soldiers.

The Union men of Knox county, assembled in Convention at Mount Vernon on the 4th, and nominated the following county ticket: Probate Judge, Edmund V. Brent; Sheriff, George W. Steele; Auditor, Alex. Semple; Recorder, A. Billett; Prosecuting Attorney, Walter L. Simmons; Commissioner, Wm. McClelland; Coroner, Robert Graham; Infirmary Director, E. S. Reboot.

OHIO.

The States Rights—Stark Long—Democracy held a convention in Cincinnati on the 5th, and nominated the following ticket: Supreme Judge, W. M. Corry; Secretary of State, Dr. B. F. Welch; Member of Board of Public Works, Simon Dudgeon, of Knox county; Members of Central Committee for the year was appointed, consisting of John C. McCullough, Cuyahoga county, Ohio; Dr. H. Henderson, R. Halderman, both of Columbus; Isaac J. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. H. Mitchell, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: There appears to have been an understanding between the supporters of President Johnson and the Copperhead politicians of both parties have been in consultation at the Neil House, in this city. There were present, Vallandigham—without whose concurrence, of course, nothing could be successfully done—Pendleton, G. W. Morgan, H. J. Jewett, Wayne Griswold, of Circleville, J. W. Fitch, of Cuyahoga, and lesser lights. The Johnson men are determined to be universally acknowledged. By whom are they provided? The city authorities—guardians of the public welfare? Wealthy citizens? It must be by the former or latter, either as individuals or as corporations. And has not Pittsburgh both officers of enlightened and enterprising spirit, and large-hearted and wealthy citizens? Then how will you account for this long inactivity and neglect? Why has not more wealth and energy been spent in making your city attractive, both to its citizens and to strangers? If I may be allowed to make an example of myself—I am not an old man, and am inclined to self-improvement—I love the beautiful in nature and in art. You have natural advantages, but they are unimproved; and I have found few opportunities for cultivating of taste in art. For three years my work has been here, so I have been content to stay; but now, that a year of leisure for study and recreation has come, many other cities present greater advantages and attractions than yours, although there are many warm friends to leave. My impressions of your people, have, in general, been favorable, yet I am still in doubt as to whether it is a lack of cultivation and "public spirit," or selfishness that prevents the expenditure of capital on public improvements that do not pay cash dividends. Which is it, Mr. Editor?

SOJOURNER.

A NEW PET.—A few evenings since a handsome young lady, in fashionable attire, created quite a fashionable sensation in one of the street cars, of Washington city, by tenderly caressing a great ugly brown toad, which she held in her hand, stroking its back fondly, and occasionally pausing to tender lips for a salute. The creature (the toad, we mean,) seemed to be thoroughly tamed and quite at home, much to the disgust of some old ladies in the vicinity, who were shocked at its playful attempts to scrape acquaintance with them.

PENNSYLVANIA.

UNIONTOWN, PA., July 16, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I desire to correct two errors into which you have been led, in one of your late issues. First, that Dr. Fuller, of this county, would not be a candidate for the Congressional nomination of the 21st District, but was in favor of a new man; and, second, that the conferees would meet on the 19th inst., at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh. Dr. Fuller *is* and *will be* a candidate, and the letter published in your columns was without his knowledge and consent. The conferee will meet at the Monongahela House, on Tuesday, the

The Daily Commercial

A SUMMER POEM.

BY ALDERMAN CHARLES SWINBURNE.

There were four apples on the bough
And all look'd red, that one might see,
The wind was up, inside the tree;
The colors of the leaves was more
Like storms or sullen sunsetting
Through all the cold June meadow flow.

The warm smell of the fruit was good
To smell in, and the light green wood
With all its bearded tips and stains
Of gum was in the quiet wind.
Most pleasant, How lay or stood
In sunshine or in happy rains.

There were four apples on the tree
For a man first thing to see that night see
The sun seem warm from core to rind
He even leaves inside the summer mind
In fairs, it pies either kept, or use
With golden apples shut behind.

The leaves caught gold across the sun,
And where the is most air begun
They were so heavy in the heat
As I relate my lady's feet
Drew prone before the day were done
Both lips grew dry with reasons of it.

In the mute Autumn afternoon
They lie inhaled in some undertune
Of flame on the silvery air.
Great pleasure was it to be there
Till green turned disaster and the moon
Entered the orchard with the gold hair.

That August time it was delight
To watch the red moons wane to white,
Twist grey tea and seas of tops of trees;
A sense of heavy harmonies
Grew on the growth of pale mid night.
Moves wet thuds heap'd music is.

But some three hours before the moon
Tree air still eager from the noon,
Grass laid at rest, how wholly dead;
Against the stem I leant my head;
The colors ached me like a blow;
Green leaves all round the gold and red.

I lay there till he warm smell grew
More sharp, when flecks of setting dew
Between the rustling fruit was shared
The wind with stain and wet. I heard
A bird that blew and bowed and blew
Too weak to alter its one word.

The wet leaves met the gentle fruit
Dying, took ere, and then brown large root
Felt the mold warmer; I too felt
Can the warm of even the stone cold mold
Right through it when the day humid mute)
The peace of time wherein love dwelt.

There were four apples on the tree,
Good-tasted on red rind all mine see
The sweet blood flued them to the core;
The sort of her I say was
Likestems of fair faint gold, that he
Mown from the harvest's middle floor.

New York Steamship Liners.

Important arrangements have been concluded between several of the steamship companies of New York, which ought to result in greatly increasing trade between that city and the South, South America, the West Indies, &c. The stockholders of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company have almost unanimously determined to increase the capital stock of the company from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000, the vote standing 33,200 shares in favor, and 2,050 shares against the proposition. By this increase of the capital stock of the Atlantic Mail, a powerful combination has been effected, and a large number of fine steamers have been brought under one mat agement. Under the new arrangement the New York Mail Steamship Company have the privilege of exchanging 9,950 shares of their stock at any time within four months for the stock of the Atlantic Mail, the latter company already owning the balance of the shares. The West India Mail Steamship Company receive 40,000 shares of the stock of the Atlantic Mail, in exchange for their ships, docks, &c; and the Brazilian Mail Steamship Company receive 14,000 shares. The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, before the present consolidation was effected, owned the Ariel, Santiago, San Salvador, and Missouri, the two first named of which have been making alternate weekly trips to Savannah, Georgia, since last November. The New York Mail owns the Morning Star, Evening Star, Golding, Roanoke, Morning Sun, Merrimac, Mississippi, Monterey and Mariposa, the West India Mail, the Columbia, Eagle and Mora. Castle and the Brazil Mail the North America, South America, Havana and Montana. We understand that the United States Government have not paid any part of their contract money for carrying the mails to Brazil, while the Brazilian Government have paid promptly their full share.

Prussia and Italy.

In Paris the current opinion is that these powers have a heavy job on their hands. The situation is thought to be even more desperate with King William than with Victor Emmanuel. The letter enjoining a day of universal prayer and fasting, which emanates from the former, is said in Berlin to have been written under the inspection of Queen Victoria. It has been much criticised by the home *esprits* and blue stockings of that refined capital notwithstanding, as it betrays too clearly the trepidation felt by his Majesty concerning the result of the struggle in which he is about to engage. And in the midst of this doubt and perplexity—the death of little Prince Sigismund has struck the Royal family with a new sensation of the evil yet to come. The suddenness of the attack, and the quickness of the result, for brain fever with children sets with fatal speed, have struck the whole country with consternation. The King is said to regard the death of the baby Prince as a warning direct from heaven, and recalls the various instances in which Providence has hurled to earth the reputation any important step about to be undertaken. At any other time every member of the Royal family would have rushed off in groups to greet each other and condole in the usual manner on the occasion of bereavement, but at the present moment the loss of the child is looked upon as a public calamity, announcing other and more grievous misfortunes in the future. The Queen alone preserves her presence of mind under the infliction. She immediately flew to Potsdam to console the bereaved mother, but was hustled to the headquarters of the army in Silesia, trusting to no one else the task of encouraging and feelings to bear. Remaining only four and twenty hours with the Prince Royal, she flew back to her post—that of incessant watchfulness over the King, whose mental state requires constant change and occupation.

Interesting Revelations Concerning a New Fashion.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *News* reveals the following information concerning a new and mysterious fashion in vogue among the belles of the metropolis:

"It is rarely that your correspondent ventures to touch upon the all-important subject of the fashions—that is to say, all important at least in the estimation of the fair sex. Moultrie, conscious of ignorance and inexperience, and of the remarkable delicacy and nicety required for the proper handling of such subjects, has get ewly taken the precaution of steering clear of it ever; but now a fashion has been introduced so entirely curious and novel as to demand mention, even through the pen of your humble correspondent. When ministers as the dares with sacrilegious hand to lift the veil that conceals the hidden mysteries of a lady's toilette, it may not be amiss here for me to premise what I am about to reveal, with the remark that my information from a friend who delivered his from a confiding wife, who derived her's from a confiding lady's maid, who told them in that the young ladies of this city, at least many of them, wear cruel instruments which are used by persons who have lost one or both of their limbs, and require artificial support—an invisible contrivance, used for the purpose of keeping the shoulders well up. The form of the crutch fits under the arm, while the piece of steel which forms the body of the instrument is firmly fixed in a convenient receptacle located in a certain portion of lady's attire which we will suppose that is new kind of "article" for holding any mentioning by name. The lady thus crutched in the shoulder-arms, thus supported, goes forth into Broadway or the avenue (of course the Fifth) gracefully bearing on high a pretty little parasol, with her arm in such a position as to form a perfect right angle at the elbow.

A Large Vine.

A correspondent of the *Oilcap Gardener*, writing from the sea coast between Tyre and Sidon, says: Whilst admiring the size of the fine old Mulberry trees, I happened to notice the bark of a tree which appeared so vine-like in its character that I stopped to examine it, and to my surprise found that it was really a vine of most enormous dimensions; it rose by two main stems, and fairly rested upon six or eight of the large Mulberry trees around. I measured the two stems a few inches above the ground; the larger one was 90½ inches in circumference, the smaller 40 inches. I endeavored to trace out the area covered by its branches, but could not obtain so exact measurement, for the branches had rambled most irregularly. It had a splendid crop of very large bunches of grapes, then but in early stage of growth, and I was told that it is a black variety. My impression is that it is one of the largest vines in the world, and it would well repay a visit to Einel-Kanteah, for that is the name of the spot, if it be sought for by any of your readers, whose rambling propensities may carry them along that seashore.

An Ancient Dinner.

In the excavations at Pompeii the house of a millionaire has been brought to light. The furniture is of ivory, bronze and marble. The dining room couches are extremely rich. The flooring consists of immense mosaics, well preserved in parts, of which the center represents a table laid out for a grand dinner. In the middle, on a large dish, may be seen a splendid peacock, with his tail spread out, and placed back to back with another bird, also of beautiful plumage. Around them are arranged lobsters, one of which holds a blue egg in its claw, a second an oyster, which appears to be fricasseed, as it is open and covered with turbot, whilst a fat *farci*, and a fourth a small vase filled with fried grasshoppers. Next comes a circle of dishes of fish, interspersed with others of partridges, hares and squirrels, all with their heads placed between their forefeet. Then comes a row of eggs, oysters and olives, which in its turn is surrounded by a double circle of peaches, cherries, melons, and other fruits and vegetables. The walls of the triclinium are covered with frescoe paintings of birds, fruits, flowers, game, and fish of all kinds, the whole interspersed with drawings which lend a charm to the whole not easy to describe. On a table of rare wood, carved and inlaid with gold, marble, agate and lapis lazuli, were found amphoræ still containing wine, and some golden ovsters.

RESULTS OF FORTY-NINE YEARS' WARFARE.—The following statistics are full of sad interest: Between the years 1814 and 1861, no less than 2,782,000 men were killed in battle—an annual average of 43,800 men, not including the victims of diseases engendered by war. The Crimean war (1853-56) was naturally the most destructive, 615,000 men having perished during its course. The war in the Caucasus (1828-30) cost the lives of 30,000; the Anglo-Indian war (1857-59), 106,000; the Russian and Turkish war (1828 29), 185,000; The Polish insurrection of 1831, 100,000; the civil war of Spain, which raged from 1834 to 1840, 175,000; the war of Greek independence (1821 29), to which Lord Byron fell a victim, 148,000; the various French campaigns in Algeria, from 1830 to 1856, 145,000; the Hungarian revolution, 142,000; the Italian war of 1848-49, 128,875. The Crimean war cost Russia 2 328 millions of francs, one million of francs and 200,000 men; France 1,348 millions, England 1,230 millions, Turkey 1,000 millions, Austria, for mere demonstrations, 476 millions. The Italian war of 1859 cost France 545 millions, Austrians 730 millions, Italy 410 millions.

THE LATEST FRENCH BONNET.—A Boston gentleman, now in Paris, gives the following amusing description of the style of head dress now worn by the women of the French capital: The shape of bonnets now in vogue in Paris is diamond form, about three inches square, from two corners of which hang ribbons of an enormous width (about six to eight inches, I judge). The addition of a bow or a canvas back duck, perched on the diamond, gives it a very reverse appearance. But if the bonnets lack *esprit*, the waterfall restores the equilibrium. These are made of three French twists, covered with horse hair, and tied on the back of the head. The entire loaf of bread should be of larger size than the upper and lower. Altogether, they would appear most ridiculous on any one but a French woman.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

WM. HENDERSON ..... Lessee.
CHAS. H. DUFFEE ..... Manager.

TWO SPLENDID BILLS THIS WEEK.

Immense success and Great Attraction. Positively the last time of the world renowned DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Mammoth Ice Pantomime Troupe.

Another Extraordinary New Programme for MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, July 16th, 17th and 18th.

Introducing Artistic Fancy Dances; the Sleigh Roll Polka; the Back Blunders; Italian Operatic Asists, Squad, or Peadings; Nine Cents robbery, and new Grand Transformation Scene.

Complimentary Benefit Wednesday evening, July 16th, to LEWIS RENEDICT, the Tasty and Original Comedian. 1y16:Y

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. 1y6:Y

OUR GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

Advertised for July 4th will positively be given at

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.

FIRST CLASS MUSICAL TALENT ENGAGED.

GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF

$70,000

Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including City Property, Greenbacks, Fine Farms, &c.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.

No blanks. A gift for every ticket holder.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Fine Three Story Brick Residence, corner Canal and Chestnut street, Allegheny $14,000
1 Brick Residence, No. 17 Grant street, Pittsburgh 6,500
1 Brick Store House, No. 17 Anderson street, Allegheny 5,000
5 Fine Building Lots in center of East Liberty, near P. R. R. depot, several 2,800
5 City Lots, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 Ridge st., Pittsburgh 2,500
1 Lot in Wood Street, Pittsburgh $1,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks 500
1 Gift in Greenbacks 250
1 Gift in Greenbacks 125
1 Gift in Greenbacks 75
1 Gift in Greenbacks 50
100 Gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each 1,000
200 Gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each 1,000
200 Gifts in Greenbacks, $2 50 each 500
2,000 Gifts of good, Interesting Books 2,000
1 Grand Square Piano 800
1 Fine Horse and Top Buggy 700
10 Gifts of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines 1,000
10 Gifts of excellent Meodeons 1,000
10 Gifts of Watches 2,000
Viz: 3 Gold and Rings, 2 Diamond Pins, 4 fine Gold Watches.
11 Gifts of Western Farms, to-wit:

Nine in Missouri,

LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

Four in Shannon county. One of 250 Acres, and Three of 160 Acres each. Two in Texas county each 160 Acres. One in Ripley county of 160 Acres and Two in Oregon county, each 160 Acres. Two Farms in Marathon county, Wisconsin, 160 and 80 Acres respectively. All Farms Farming Land in good settlements.

One, 40 Interest, (1 32 each) in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek, Venango county Pa. including the three flowing wells, whose production is that wonderful region. These interests will be presented to the FIFTY gifts ranging from $300 to $2,000 each. Maps showing the locations of said wells, &c., on hand.

Parties wishing to examine deeds or certain articles of the above property can be accommodated at our office, where all the information may be obtained. Warrantee deeds given for all the above Real Estate.

A CORRECT LIST, containing the NAMES and HOLDERS' NAMES, ADDRESSES AND THEIR TICKET NUMBERS, KEPT AT OUR OFFICE, SO THAT ALL MAY RECEIVE JUSTICE, WHETHER THEY ATTEND THE CONCERT OR NOT. Our smallest gifts are photographs of distinguished persons.

The drawing will take place after the concert, four nights in succession. A committee will be appointed by the Ticket Holders each night to superintend the same, and see that the gifts are distributed impartially, and the result published immediately.

Greenbacks, Deeds, &c., for awarded by express.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY Town and Village, within 500 miles of Pittsburgh, to whom liberal inducements are offered.

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address $4 50
10 Tickets to one address 9 00
50 Tickets to one address 42 50
100 Tickets to one address 85 00

Tickets selling fast. Get up your clubs and send on your orders all the same and address plainly to the subscriber,

Number of tickets issued, increased to 70,000. Price $1 each. They are for sale at our office,

NO. 70 FIFTH ST.,

2d Floor, Chronicle Building, Pittsburgh

And at the principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores of this city and Allegheny.

Send by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage. Send for circulars.

Money may be sent us at our risk, either by draft, postoffice order, express or registered letter.

We have excellent references, with which our agents are furnished.

N. B.—Although our tickets issued for the 4 h inst. were nearly all sold, yet, finding it absolutely necessary to defer our Concert a few days, to allow our ticket holders more time to collect their reports, we respectfully leave the Name, Postoffice address, and Number of each person's ticket, or call & do just ice to our ticket holders, ourselves or our references. Fifty-one tickets issued for the 4th inst. are good for the 30th, and have an equal interest in all the gifts.

Agents must be careful to forward reports so as to reach us 28h inst. as, after a short will certainly take place on the 30th inst. without fail.

No extra charge for admission.

It will be seen that we have added some very valuable city property to our list, at a moderate price.

All communications should be addressed to

M'DONALD, THOMSON & CO.,
Box No. 506 Pittsburgh, Pa.

jy7td

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TOBACCO

SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy9

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COKE, COAL, LIME—
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

YARD—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.
OFFICE.—No. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
OSCAR F. LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL, or COKE West. 1y28

COAL, COAL.

Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.

GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON Secy and Treas'r

Miners and shippers of best

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,

For gas, manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville railroad.

Barges loaded with dispatch.

Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.

Office, 81 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

T. N. PATTERSON, Superintendent.

je23-8m-eod

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY

Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal

YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,

NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled Wagons also supplied. au6-1y

HOTELS.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

Formerly Girard House,

Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

This Hotel has been thoroughly repaired, newly painted, papered, carpeted and new furniture and bedding throughout. Location central, and connection with all the railroads. Every attention will be given to guests.

S. H. RIAL,
PROPRIETOR.

je30

WHITE HOUSE,

PERRYSVILLE ALLEGHENY, COUNTY, PA.

J. F. D. KEATING, Proprietor.

This pleasant resort is within a short drive of the city, over one of the finest road in the state—the only road trailing from the city now, in fact, at all pleasant to travel. The house is supplied with the best the market can afford, while a choice supply of pure liquors, both foreign and domestic, will be found at the bar. It member the WHITE HOUSE, Perrysville Plank Road. my16-3m

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite house it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.

The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.

BAKER & FARLEY.

mh30-3m

REIBER HOUSE—

Cor. Main and Mercer streets,

GREENVILLE PA.

H. C. HENDRICKSON, Prop'r.

POSTOFFICE BOX 59. au27-3m

STATES UNION HOTEL,

606 AND 608 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

This long and favorably known Hotel is now open for business,

IMPROVED and REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT, and will compare with any Hotel of its size in Philadelphia, being located in the centre of the business portion of the city, which makes it one of the most desirable stopping places for Merchants and Travelers. Board—$2 25 per day.

Cars on the P. & R. pass the door every 5 minutes.

au8-3m THOS. H. B. SANDERS, Proprietor.

CEMENT. CEMENT.

BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT always on hand and for sale by

CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

my19 6m W&S

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

For Six Nights Only,

Commencing Monday Night, July 16, 1866.

Davis' Celebrated Panorama of the Late Southern Rebellion.

Painted on Ten Thousand Feet of Canvass, exhibiting all the great battles fought by our gallant "Boys in Blue" for Liberty and Union.

Admission ..... 35 Cts. | Reserved Seats ..... 50 Cts

Doors open at 7½, Panorama moves at 8 o'clock.

Grand Complimentary Benefit Wednesday evening, July 18th, to LEWIS RENEDICT, the Tasty and Original Comedian. 1y16:Y

DENTISTRY.

J. B. WILLIAMS, M. D.,

DENTIST, 254 PENN ST., has been actively engaged in the practice of Dentistry over twenty years. Having a knowledge of Medicine, and practiced it for years, is enabled to cure diseases of the mouth, correct irregularities of the Teeth, and devotes special attention to the formation and preservation of the natural Teeth. Office, 254 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. jed6-1m

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ALLEGHENY

NATIONAL BANK,

No. 33 Fifth Street.

CAPITAL - - - $500,000,

DISCOUNTS DAILY AT 12 M.

Deposits received and collections made on all accessible points on the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RHODES, Pres. *pro tem.*
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

JOSHUA RHODES, of J. Rhodes & Co.
C. C. HUSSEY, of Hussey, Wells & Co.,
REESE OWEN S, of F. Sellers & Co.,
D. B. GALWAY, No. 337 Liberty Street,
J. W. COOK, of Anderson, Cook & Co.,
THOS. S. BLAIR, of Shoenberger & Co.,
JAS. T. WOOD of Wood, Matthews & Co.,
R. P. SMYTH of Chess, Smyth & Co.,
CHAS. W. BATCHELOR.

jy11-ss

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

Capital - - - $500,000

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

OFFICERS.

A. PATTERSON, President. JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. PATTERSON, JAMES McCANDLESS, CHARLES LOCKHART, WM. H. BROWN, JOHN MELLON. WM. REED, ROBERT H. KIRKPATRICK, WM. DOUGLAS, WM. S. HAVEN.

ap2-eod

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

mh10-eod

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

H. B. FRY,

BANKER,

NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Gold, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government Stocks, Railway Bonds and Securities bought and negotiated on the most favorable current terms. Any information promptly furnished by mail.

jy2-2meod

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in. Will increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1855, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Bank and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, ROBERT S. HAYS, THOMAS BELL, THOS. WIGHTMAN, ALEX. SPEER, FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JOHN H. KAUFFMAN, JOHN WILSON.

WM. K. NIMICK, President.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Vice President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

aug

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator,

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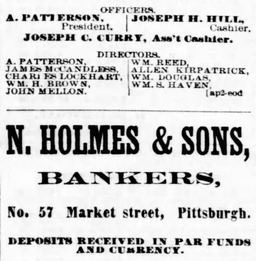

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S

WATCHES,

DUNSEATH & CO.,

OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

my15

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

MEANS & COFFIN,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

COR. WOOD AND WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME,

AND ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS,

—AT—

Shady Side Station, on Penn's Railroad.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 19th, at 3½ o'clock, will be sold on the premises, on Liberty township, the elegant suburban residence of Joseph Penlock, Esq., fronting on the seventh street road, and on Pennsylvania Railroad, immediately opposite Shady Side station; the grounds containing six acres more or less, and laid out in slopes and gravelled walks and tastefully adorned with hickories, and other forest grown with native oaks, chestnuts, and other forest shade trees. The grounds are also planted in ornamental fruit, Grape vines, Gooseberry, Currant, &c., with a choice garden, in a good state of cultivation. Also a thriving young Orchard, in great variety of Pears, Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Quince, &c. In addition to a well of good water, is a fine spring, never dry. This is the loveliest retirement in East Liberty valley, improved of any in the beautiful East Liberty valley; from handy facility of a cess in few minutes by railroad from depot to the city.

The mansion is an ORNAMENTAL TWO-STORY BRICK, with half story of finished Attic, and surmounted with observatory, all built in the most elegant and substantial, and the interior of rich & natural finish in the design, complete and perfect in all the modern improvements in heating, &c. It contains 10 and 12 parlors, wide halls and staircases, vestibules and halls in hall, oiled oak floors in dining room and kitchen; best marble mantles, double Venetian sash, &c., throughout; all rooms supplied with pure water from the never failing Shady Side spring, now in use, from safe for silver plate, &c., built in wall, excellent dry cellars, &c., &c., &c.

The outbuildings comprise Ice House and coal; 2 Barns, Stables and Gardener's dwelling, all well built and suitable Wag n and Tool House, &c.

Title indisputable, and deed delivery of possession $25,000 can remain on mortgage if desired. Parties desiring, can view the premises on Tuesday and Wednesday previous to sale.

jy12-8 A. McCLURE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Situated on a Dairy Farm, in Ross township, 3½ miles from Pittsburgh, near Lightcap old stand, on the Perrysville Plank Road, on which is erected a good substantial two story brick dwelling house, with all modern improvements, with Tenant House, Spring House and large Stabling, with sheds for 25 to 40 head of stock; a fine orchard containing about 100 trees of the best quality, together with a large variety of grapes. The farm contains about 44 acres, all well watered with the best of springs, and in the highest state of cultivation. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars address

GEORGE HOLLAND,
Box 309, Allegheny City, or
JONES & PEARSON,
Attorneys at Law, Pittsburgh, or
JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Alderman, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

jy6 ss

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg turnpike, with in 1 mile of Port Perr, and 1 mile of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains about 100 acres of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, sufficient for the next fifty years. Also, a large amount of EXCELLENT WATER. The improvements are a LARGE TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, SPRING HOUSE, and other outbuildings. There is also up in the farm a fine orchard of WELL ASSORTED FRUIT. The farm will be sold cheap, if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of S. & W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street,
or of James White, on the premises.

my26:3m

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

Liberal Terms to Settlers.

Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, and immediately on the navigable waters of timber. Coal and other mineral s in great quantities. Some of the tracts but a short distance from the great Kanawha and Gauley Rivers. Several Farms will House, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. The timbered Land unimproved at the extremely low price of four dollars per acre, and one-fourth cash, the balance in the above number of acres. A large settlement has already been made in the vicinity. Titles indisputable and warranted. For further particulars address

M. H. BRILL, Agent,
Or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street. myl8-dew 3m

FOR SALE—

106 ACRES COAL,

Situated one mile west of Bulger station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

jy3

FOR SALE.—

TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

On CENTRAL STREET, Allegheny. 25x110-9 inch.

WM. J. KANE,
jy16-2t At McClelland & Co's. Drug Store, Allegheny

BRICK HOUSES

FOR SALE,

In the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. The undivided One-Third of the Estate of the late JOHN J. VAUGHN can be bought by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, or to S. DERMYER,
Braddock's Field.

jy6-3w

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, situate in Allegheny, capable of doing an extensive business, and which has been for want of capital, unable to supply the orders received, will sell the whole or any third interest in the same. For further information apply to

B. B. MEARS & SON,
122 Fourth street.

jy13

FOR SALE—A Two Story Frame

Dwelling in Birmingham, on Outer Street, between Car on and Washington streets, containing 5 Rooms and Kitchen. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

jy12 Room No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

COAL MINE FOR SALE.—The UNION CITY COAL COMPANY offers for sale, on liberal terms, their coal mine, with 80 acres of Under-lying Land, now in operation, situate on Ohio River, near Yellow Creek, with good prospects for coal for the future. The mine is opened, and for the last eight years, and has proven to be of the greatest purity. Address, JAMES M. TAYLOR, Alderman, or DARMALTZ, Pittsburgh, P. HERWIG, Wellsville, or J. MUELLER, 10 Adware Block, Cleveland.

jy12 tm

HOUSE

FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms a convenient, well-built, two-story frame Dwelling House, on second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
115 Penn street

my24 eod1f

FOR SALE.—SEWICKLEY RESIDENCE.

Twenty six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which is a two story frame dwelling containing seven rooms and cellar, with a good well at the door, the whole house is well stable and Carriage House, convenient water in house and stable, and a fine variety. Three acres in forest trees near the house, cold grapery, and abundance of small fruits.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

my2

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one half mile from Wilkinsburg 14 acres, 156 perches of Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars complete, Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further informati n call at No 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh or on the Land.

J. S. KING

ja14-1y

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned, for the purpose of developing the same. Title indisputable. Apply to me at No. 60 Grant street Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
Attorney at Law.

ap4-1y

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL. J. C. M'COMBS.

MACKRELL & M'COMBS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 89 Grant Street,

my23 PITTSBURGH PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON.

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS

No. 71 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH.

my18

SAMUEL BARPER,

(Late of the 139th Regiment,)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. B. M. Smith,

NO. 98 DIAMOND STREET,

special attention will be given to military and other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. ap6-1f

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. S. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold axes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description to any part of the State can address accordingly

mh28-1y

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

ap No. 72 Penn's Avenue.

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES

Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.

Also, MARVIN'S celebrated

Fire Proof Safes.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,

my20-3m 39 MARKET STREET,

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED

BRADBURY,

NEW YORK, AND

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA

PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co.'S COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Brass and GERMAN SILVER Rotary Instruments of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,

y28

SUGAR—

200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars. 10 hhds choice Cuba. 20 boxes Extra C. and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by

jy17. MILLER & RICKETSON

GREEN APPLES.

50 bbls. choice New York State Green Apples, just received and for sale by J. R. CANFIELD
ap12 141 and 143 First street.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF O'NEILL & ANDERSON, Book and Job Printers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the said firm can present them to either of the undersigned for settlement.

D. O'NEILL,
WILLIAM ANDERSON.

July 14th, 1866.

Having disposed of my interest in the "Gazette Steam Job Printing Establishment" to Mr. Russell the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, I recommend the new firm to the public as in every way worthy of their confidence and support. Their facilities for doing all kinds of printing are equal to that can be desired, and any work sent to their office will be executed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

D. O'NEILL.

PITTSBURGH, July 14th, 1866.

RUSSE. LERETT. WM. ANDERSON.

LERETT & ANDERSON,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

Will continue the Book and Job Printing Business, in all its branches, at the

GAZETTE STEAM

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

51 Fifth Street, Gazette Building.

And respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. jy16:6t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between S. S. Fowler and James O'Hara, under the firm of S. S. FOWLER & CO., in the Foundry business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. S. Fowler assuming all liabilities, and is authorized to settle all the accounts of the late firm.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1866.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE interest of my late partner, James O'Hara, in the FOUNDRY AND MACHINE BUSINESS, I shall continue the same at the old stand, corner of Water and Wood streets, where I shall be pleased to receive a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed on the late firm. Having recently added to my former collection of machinery quite a number of new lathes, &c., I will be prepared

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE SEWICKLEY MURDER.

Investigation by the Coroner—Testimony by the Witnesses.

Coroner Clawson visited Sewickley yesterday morning, for the purpose of continuing the investigation into the circumstances attendant upon the death of Caroline Ford, whose body was found in Little Sewickley creek, on Friday last. Upon the reassembling of the jury the following evidence was taken:

Dr. Robert M'Cready, sworn—Am practising physician; made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased with Drs Dickson and Murray; we found unmistakable evidence of violence, and were convinced that the deceased had been murdered; found the pectoral muscles in an ecchymosed condition; our conclusions were that she had been murdered by the person jumping on her breast; the other cuts on the back part of the head and thighs were also cut-wise; the contusions were produced before death ensued; we discovered no puncturing or incised wounds on any part of the body; the wounds were sufficient to produce death, taken in connection with the condition of the internal organs; we found the heart empty, as well as all the other blood vessels; there was also a degree of strangulation, but we were unable to determine definitely in what manner the blood came to exist in the individual of violence which produced death were confined to the neck; the decomposed condition of the body made it impossible to determine the exact examination as would have been desired. From the examination we are of the opinion that her throat was cut previous to her being thrown into the creek; the cuts were made on the side of the throat; there have been no cuts made on the side of her throat; there have been no cuts made on the side of her throat; there have been no cuts made on the side of her